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Saskatchewan

2005-2006

Annual Report

Saskatchewan
Culture, Youth
and Recreation

2007-00039

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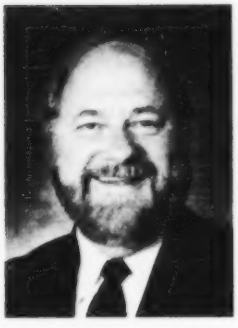


July 2006

Her Honour, the Honourable Dr. Lynda M. Haverstock
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan
Government House
Regina, Saskatchewan

Your Honour:

The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation supports and celebrates Saskatchewan as a great place to live, work and raise a family.

This past year we celebrated Saskatchewan's centennial, an opportunity to showcase our province – our people – our collective pride. In 2005, we showed that nobody throws a party like Saskatchewan. We enjoyed a centennial with more than 4,000 events and nearly 200 homecoming celebrations. Celebrations paid tribute to the people, the places and legends that make Saskatchewan a great place to call home.

Events throughout the year showcased how vibrant arts, culture and sports are in Saskatchewan communities. There were several highlights throughout 2005 including a Royal Visit from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Phillip, the 2005 Jeux du Canada Summer Games, the Saskatchewan Centennial Canoe Quest, the Gathering of Northern Elders and the Lieutenant Governor's Centennial Gala.

We are committed to Saskatchewan being a province of opportunity for youth now and in the future. We continued to provide opportunities to help young people develop their skills and gain career relevant experience through our student employment programs. We place a high priority on working with youth leaders and strived to create a greater role for the Provincial Youth Advisory Committee.

Sport, culture and recreation contribute to the well-being of people and to the economic and social viability of all communities in Saskatchewan. The department is continuing to build its capacity to more strategically steward the government's $60 million annual investment in sport, culture and recreation. We will continue to focus attention on ensuring that programs are accessible and meaningful in all parts of the province.

Sincerely,

Glenn Hagel

Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation

The Honourable Glenn Hagel
Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation

Dear Minister:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006.

The department has moved forward to strengthen its policy, research and evaluation leadership and communications capacity. Our strategic plan emphasizes our focus on quality youth employment and engagement, the economic benefits of cultural industries, and collaboration with our partners to enhance the province's cultural, artistic, heritage, sport and recreational opportunities.

We continue to work on effectively fulfilling our role as steward of the government's $60 million annual investment in sport, culture and recreation. We know that participating in sport, culture and recreation builds habits and skills for success. The quality and availability of sport, culture and recreation programs and services improve our quality of life, and are important to Saskatchewan's success in recruiting and retaining people and businesses. Effective culture and recreation program delivery along with strategic and thoughtful interventions to retain and attract youth will support both the economic and social development of the province.

We made significant progress on several exciting initiatives this past year. We celebrated the province's centennial and hosted the Jeux du Canada Summer Games in 2005. We moved forward in the culture and heritage sectors with the completion of a review of the film industry, and development and implementation of legislative programs in response to the findings of the Minister's Advisory Committee on the Status of the Artist. Heritage Resources Branch played a particular role in celebrating Saskatchewan's centennial by producing a number of different publications on the history and archaeology of Saskatchewan. The Royal Saskatchewan Museum kicked off its centennial year in January 2006 by re-opening an exhibit depicting Saskatchewan 65 million years ago. This was the first event of many in the Museum's celebration of 100 years of discovering and showcasing this province's rich natural and human history.

We will continue building on our ambitious strategic plan to fulfill our vision of engaging all Saskatchewan people in the ongoing success of the province.

Respectfully submitted,

Barbara MacLean

Deputy Minister

Introduction

Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation's annual report provides a review of our achievements, program initiatives and financial statements for the 2005-06 fiscal year. This report also looks forward to forecast the challenges and opportunities ahead, how the department plans to address them and how we plan to measure our progress in achieving our goals and objectives.

The annual report describes actual departmental results for the key actions and performance measures that were published in our 2005-06 Performance Plan. The improvements to the annual report document and reported results reflect the continued implementation of the Government of Saskatchewan's Accountability Framework. The Saskatchewan sectors that are served by and work with Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation are diverse and represent many different perspectives. Our Performance Plan can help Saskatchewan citizens assess our performance results against specifically stated goals, objectives and measures. The department's Performance Plan has been released with budget documents and can be accessed from the department's website at www.cyr.gov.sk.ca. The results are also associated with the key actions included in the Budget and Performance Plan Summary for 2005-06. The government-wide performance plan released with the 2005-06 budget is available at http://www.gov.sk.ca/finance/budget/budget05/2005papers.htm summary.pdf.

Who We Are

Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation was established in February 2001 to support and enhance the culture, youth and recreation sectors in our province, and emphasize the importance of these sectors to Saskatchewan's quality of life and its future. Culture, Youth and Recreation has 87.5 Full-Time Equivalent positions. The department's head office is in Regina with satellite offices in Melfort and La Ronge.

Our Mandate

The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation supports and celebrates Saskatchewan as a great place to live, work and raise a family.

By providing policy leadership and working collaboratively with individuals, diverse groups, communities and other government departments and agencies, the department enhances the province's cultural, artistic, heritage, recreational, sport and social life. It also recognizes accomplishment and promotes excellence in the arts, culture, heritage and sport.

The department is dedicated to ensuring that Saskatchewan people, especially youth, reach their fullest potential. It connects government with youth by facilitating youth engagement both directly and through other departments and agencies to focus on addressing youth retention and attraction, participation in decision-making, leadership development, and connection to the workforce and meaningful jobs.

Service Delivery System

Working with the sport and recreation sectors:

The department works to ensure Saskatchewan people have access to sport, physical activity and recreation programs that will keep them active and socially engaged. The department focuses on policy leadership and ongoing collaboration with key community partners, organizations and individuals to ensure that quality programs and services are delivered to the residents of Saskatchewan.

The department is an active participant in the federal-provincial-territorial work related to sport and physical activity. Through this national forum, Saskatchewan influences solutions to common sport and recreation issues and provides linkages for local delivery partners with other jurisdictions.

Working with the culture and heritage sectors:

The department's role in the culture and heritage sectors is largely one of policy development and stewardship. The Government of Saskatchewan is considered a leader in Canada for its innovative mechanisms to support the cultural sector that exist at arm's length from government.

The Saskatchewan Arts Board and the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation are established by statute and provide financial support to arts and heritage respectively. They are accountable to the legislature through the Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation. The Saskatchewan Arts Board is funded through an appropriation from the General Revenue Fund and the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation is funded under agreement with the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund.

The department is accountable for a number of other programs and services provided by government to the culture and heritage sectors, including the Film Employment Tax Credit program, cultural industries and heritage institutions.

Focusing on Saskatchewan's youth:

The department is committed to Saskatchewan being a province of opportunity for youth.

The department is engaging youth in decision-making through initiatives such as the Provincial Youth Advisory Committee and Leaders of Tomorrow. As a result, youth are not only building their leadership skills, but also making a great contribution to the success of our government programs and Crown Boards.

Other key department initiatives, such as the Centennial Student Employment Program and the Green Team, develop youth experience and skills through employment programs covering many sectors including the environmental sector, community based organizations, post-secondary institutions, and executive government.

Stewardship of the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund for Sport, Culture and Recreation and the Community Initiatives Fund:

The province has recognized the value of sport, culture and recreation for many years. In the 1970s, the government took the unprecedented step of developing public policy that ensured long-term funding through lottery profits to support recreation and cultural activities. Today, a network of more than 12,000 community organizations receive funding from Saskatchewan's lottery system. In turn, these non-profit groups assume responsibility for a wide range of community development initiatives, as well as providing leadership opportunities to individuals. They also identify, develop and deliver a comprehensive array of sport, recreational and cultural programming.

The department is responsible for administering the legislative and regulatory framework for the distribution of the province's lottery profits through the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund for Sport, Culture and Recreation, and the distribution of a portion of casino profits through the Community Initiatives Fund. In 2005-06, $28.6 million in lottery proceeds were distributed to support community programming initiatives in sport, culture and recreation. An additional $8.1 million was distributed to community organizations for social purposes through the Community Initiatives Fund.

As steward of these programs, the department works with three global funders for the sport, culture and recreation sectors (Sask Sport, SaskCulture and the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association), and with the Board of Trustees for the Community Initiatives Fund. Our goal is to ensure that the money distributed to community organizations is responsive to the needs of Saskatchewan communities, supports sustainable systems and is accountable to the public.

The Community Initiatives Fund is established by *The Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation Act, 1994*. The Community Initiatives Fund receives a portion of the profits from the casinos in Regina and Moose Jaw. The fund is managed and operated by a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Individual grant decisions are made at arm's length from the department. The department's role is to ensure compliance with the statute and to ensure accountable and effective use of public funds. In practice, the department also provides routine advice to the Board of Trustees on policy and legal matters and helps promote access by citizens to the fund.

The lotteries system is governed by *The Interprovincial Lotteries Act, 1984*. Under that statute, the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation has issued a licence to Sask Sport to conduct and manage lotteries on behalf of Saskatchewan. The department is responsible for determining who is eligible to receive funds from the proceeds and for ensuring that there are audited statements of how those funds were used. In Saskatchewan, the proceeds from the lottery system have been used to fund the sport, culture and recreation across the province.

Saskatchewan Centennial 2005:

Saskatchewan's centennial year was a year-long celebration that gave residents across the province several opportunities to say "We love this place – Saskatchewan".

Saskatchewan Centennial 2005 Office was responsible for marketing the centennial provincewide, as well as mobilizing Saskatchewan communities, organizations and individuals to engage in all aspects of Saskatchewan's centennial.

Centennial celebrations were an overwhelming success, with over 4,000 events registered on the Saskatchewan Centennial 2005 website, including almost 200 homecoming events. On September 4, 2005, the province came together in 15 communities under one Saskatchewan sky to witness the most spectacular fireworks show this province has ever seen.

Thousands of special projects were planned by business, communities and individuals that showcased Saskatchewan pride and centennial spirit. From canoeing in the north, to hockey games, to the Lieutenant Governor's Gala, Saskatchewan came together to celebrate like never before, and will continue to carry that pride and legacy forward for many years.

2005-06 Results At A Glance

The 2005-06 plan continues the strategic focus outlined in the department's 2004-05 plan and will continue to evolve as the strategic planning, performance management and public reporting processes mature and stakeholder feedback is incorporated. The plan was updated to better describe the department's goals and objectives, but does not represent a significant change in the department's strategic direction. For each objective, key actions were developed for the 2005-06 fiscal year which helped to ensure our objectives were met. Our stated performance measures were developed and continue to be better defined over this coming year.

Summary of Performance Results

This section highlights the most significant performance results in 2005-06.

Goal 1 – Saskatchewan is an attractive place to live and build a future

- Worked with partners in the lottery sector on the development of a three-year lottery licence agreement, which included goals and measures to increase the participation rate of First Nation and Métis people in sport, culture and recreation activities, both as leaders and participants.
- Collaborated with Sask Sport Inc., as the managing agency, to implement the four components of "Building Future Champions": Canada Games Day, Saskatchewan Sport Match, Aboriginal Games Management Mentoring, and Aboriginal Excellence.
- Increased learning opportunities for school aged youth at the Royal Saskatchewan Museum through a revitalized volunteer program and by offering a greater diversity of educational programs.
- Began research in the field of urban planning to recognize the importance of a strong base of cultural activity in the economic growth of communities.
- Conducted six Provincial Youth Advisory Committee (PYAC) meetings in 2005-06. Members were a good resource for advice on policy and programming. Committee members discussed youth-related policy issues with Ministers at a Cabinet delegation meeting. In addition, PYAC discussed and advised a number of departments on drug-addicted youth and secure care, generational awareness in the workplace, a High School Engagement Symposium, and opportunities for youth employment in government. PYAC also launched the Saskatchewan Youth Project Awards, a program that offers awards of $500 to $5,000 for youth to implement their community-minded project ideas.
- The province provided financial support and leadership in the hosting of the 2005 Jeux du Canada Summer Games, which provided an excellent opportunity for the province to achieve national recognition.

Goal 2 – Saskatchewan people have the habits and skills needed for life success

- Through the Community Initiatives Fund and lottery systems, provided support to 30 school-recreation coordinator sites and implemented a bilateral sport agreement involving the federal and provincial governments and other key provincial stakeholders that links participation and sport development to the school.
- Aboriginal Participation Initiatives were supported by the Community Initiatives Fund. These initiatives provided leadership programs and strategies to support participation of First Nations and Métis people in sport, culture and recreation.
- Completed a research study of the levels of participation of First Nations and Métis children and youth in lottery-funded sport, culture and recreation activities.
- The *in motion* program continued to build momentum and there are currently 152 communities, 473 workplaces and 370 schools that have joined the movement.
- Put an internationally-acclaimed collections database system (KE-EMu) to use at the Royal Saskatchewan Museum. Adoption of the system significantly increases the value of the museum's collections to students and researchers by making data more accessible and searchable.

- The Saskatchewan Heritage Advisory Board reviewed nine nominations for Provincial Heritage Property designation and recommended provincial designation for seven properties (five have been designated and two are in the process of being designated).
- A film industry review was completed and released. Recommendations arising from the review, including policy, program and legislative changes were completed.
- As part of the Premier's Voluntary Sector Initiative, prepared and disseminated a report on liability issues for volunteer boards as well as an inventory of resources for volunteers.
- The priority that emerged from the Premier's Voluntary Sector Initiative was the enhancement of relations between government and the voluntary sector. To that end, the Premier's Voluntary Sector Initiative undertook a research project to identify best practices in government – voluntary sector relations. The research was completed in March 2005 and will be used as the framework for a government/voluntary-sector forum in September 2006.
- In addition to the research project, the Premier's Voluntary Sector Initiative participated in joint consultations in four smaller communities across Saskatchewan with the Canadian Voluntary Sector Initiative.

Goal 3 – Programs and infrastructure are sustainable, accountable and responsive to public needs

The department was an active participant in a national effort to review infrastructure needs and investigate funding alternatives to meet sport, recreation and cultural infrastructure needs.

The department has also worked closely with Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association to collect, analyze and interpret community inventory information with a view to assessing Saskatchewan infrastructure needs.

The department funded two infrastructure projects – $2.5 million to Persephone Theatre for its new River Landing Development in Saskatoon and $533,000 to Globe Theatre to renovate its downtown Regina facility.

2005-06 Performance Results

This section of the annual report outlines the key results achieved in 2005-06 toward the fulfillment of our goals. Under each goal are a number of objectives that support progress toward the broader goal statement. For each objective, a set of key actions in 2005-06 has been identified. They are the means for making progress on the objectives. In addition, the department continues to work on identifying performance measures for each objective. The key actions are listed below, followed by a report on our actual progress for each. Actual results information is included for all key actions and performance measures that were published in our performance plan, and are available at www.cyr.gov.sk.

Goal 1 – Saskatchewan is an attractive place to live and build a future

Objective 1 – Youth obtain quality jobs or initiate businesses or co-operatives of their own

Ensuring young people realize their potential in Saskatchewan is critical to the success of our province. Young people express a strong desire to remain in the province, but do not see the opportunity to build a successful career in Saskatchewan. The result is a net out-migration of youth. Linking youth to quality employment, or helping them create their own opportunities, is essential to making Saskatchewan an attractive place to live and build a future.

The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation conducted and analyzed research to identify youth perceptions and experiences in trying to build lives and careers in Saskatchewan. The objective responds to one of the highest priority issues we found. In the coming year, work will continue to identify a measure over which government has a reasonable level of influence.

Key Results

- The Centennial Student Employment Program provided students with 818 career-relevant jobs in government, community-based organizations and the post-secondary sector.
- The Green Team provided students with 107 career-relevant jobs in Saskatchewan's environmental industry.
- Profits from the sale of centennial merchandise in 2005 was earmarked for youth initiatives. Based on recommendations made by the Provincial Youth Advisory Committee, the Saskatchewan Youth Project Awards were launched in early 2006. The program offers awards, ranging from $500 to $5,000, for community projects that are led and delivered by youth. Applications were invited at the end of the 2005-06 fiscal year. They will be adjudicated and funds awarded in 2006-07.

Measurement Results

- In September 2004, Culture, Youth and Recreation conducted a survey of Saskatchewan youth aged 15-29 to determine factors that create a youth's 'quality of life'. The data from the survey was then analyzed, which helped to inform policy decisions in order to allow the government to be more responsive to the concerns of youth. Quality of Life Survey data was used to provide background and to facilitate discussion for the 2005 Centennial Summit.
- Key survey findings were:
    - Youth value Saskatchewan's quality of life but perceive a lack of opportunity in the province. Nearly half of Saskatchewan youth believe their career goals could be better achieved if they moved away from the province. Only 41 per cent believe they can create their own growth opportunities in Saskatchewan. At the same time, 76 per cent affirm they would never leave Saskatchewan if all their career objectives could be met in the province.
    - When asked to rate the importance of certain factors in choosing a place to live, Saskatchewan youth rate the following highest: quality of job opportunities, access to quality health services, number of job opportunities, cost of living, and proximity to friends and family.
    - When asked what the provincial government can do to improve the single most important factor, the most common answers were: job creation, tax breaks/incentives to attract

business, increase educational incentives, and lower tuition.

- In 2005-06, the evaluation instrument for the Centennial Student Employment Program measured the program's relevance to student participants' field of studies and future career goals:

  Q. Does your job relate to your current field of studies?

  A. 85 per cent agreed or somewhat agreed.

  Q. Does your job relate to your future career goals?

  A. 89 per cent agreed or somewhat agreed.

Objective 2 – Sport, culture, recreation and volunteer opportunities are appealing and accessible

Sport, culture and recreation improves health, educational, social and economic success for all participants. The sport, culture and recreation system funded through the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund, has a long history of success in building participation in these areas. Any evening of the week, there are children, youth and adults participating in sport, culture and recreation activities which have been organized through the lottery system in communities all over Saskatchewan. Moreover, most of these activities are organized by volunteers – a major contributor to the fact that Saskatchewan has the highest rate of volunteer participation in Canada.

Despite these successes, data obtained through the 2003 *in motion* baseline survey found that 52 per cent of adults and 68 per cent of youth were not active enough for optimal health benefits. The lottery delivery system, which is dependent on volunteers, is experiencing more difficulty recruiting people to perform planning and co-ordination roles at the community level.

In stating that opportunities should be appealing and accessible, the department is focusing on the critical elements that determine participation. While program appeal and accessibility can be measured separately, our focus is on developing an effective mechanism for measuring participation given that is ultimately the best indicator of both appeal and accessibility.

Voluntary organizations play an essential role in the delivery of our sport, culture, and recreation programming, as well as being a cornerstone of Saskatchewan communities and an important contributor to our high quality of life. Individuals coming together, contributing their time and efforts to build our communities and province is an important part of Saskatchewan's history and our shared identity. Ensuring the achievements of our volunteer base can be sustained will be a key challenge due to demographics shifts.

Key Results

- Saskatchewan Lottery proceeds are administered through the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund by three organizations – Sask Sport Inc., SaskCulture, and the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association. A new three-year agreement for distribution of lottery proceeds was signed in March 2006. Effective April 1, 2006, the lottery licence fee was lowered to three per cent, down from the previous level of five per cent. The new agreement provides long-term funding stability for more than 12,000 volunteer sport, culture and recreation groups in the province. The new agreement runs April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2009.
- The Community Initiatives Fund (CIF) distributes, for the benefit of Saskatchewan people and communities, 25 per cent of the annual profits from the Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation Regina and Moose Jaw casinos, minus $2 million per year that is directed to Métis purposes. The CIF program direction is revised every three years, and the current distribution strategy will end March 31, 2006. In the summer of 2005, the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation conducted a written consultation process to gain input from communities and stakeholders on the future direction of the CIF. All Saskatchewan municipalities and CIF delivery partners were invited to respond. In total 55 responses were received representing a wide range of views. In addition, a northern consultation meeting was held. A new distribution strategy that responds to the feedback from communities is being developed in the Spring of 2006.
- The province hosted the 2005 Jeux du Canada Summer Games, which provided an excellent opportunity for the province to achieve national

recognition. A total of 4,300 athletes, artists, coaches and managers attended the 2005 Canada Summer Games over the two-week period. More than 18,300 spectators and 6,000 volunteers were at the games.

- The City of Melfort hosted the Saskatchewan Winter Games in February 2006 with the support of more than 1,500 volunteers.
- The department conducted research and completed a study on the participation levels of First Nations and Métis youth in sport, culture and recreation activities. This information was shared with lottery partners and used to enter into another three-year lottery licence fee agreement.
- In recognition of the invaluable work of voluntary organizations, the Premier's Voluntary Sector Initiative (PVSI) was introduced in April 2002 with the intent to strengthen the relationship between the Government of Saskatchewan and the voluntary sector. Specifically, the PVSI focuses on the following objectives: formalizing a relationship between the public sector and the voluntary sector; building capacity within Saskatchewan's voluntary sector; and building awareness of the value of the voluntary sector and volunteers to our society; of the ways in which voluntary sector organizations structure themselves; and, of the structure of the relationships between public and voluntary sectors.
- In 2005-06, the Premier's Voluntary Sector Initiative made significant progress on each of its objectives. It co-operated with the Canada Volunteerism Initiative to:
  - Hold symposia in several communities on best practices in collaboration and capacity building subjects identified by the community.
  - Participate in the 2005 spring celebrations of National Volunteer Week with acknowledgement in the Legislative Assembly, a reception at the Legislative Building and media interviews.
  - Support the Knowledge Network, a Saskatchewan website for volunteer development, at www.spra.sk.ca/knowledge.
- Supported the recognition of volunteers through the 2005 Centennial Spirit Awards and through the Centennial Leadership Awards.
- Planned and implemented the first annual forum between the provincial government and the voluntary sector to strengthen the relationships established and address issues of mutual concern in Saskatoon, June 2005.
- Published and released a review on best practices called Building a Collaborative Partnership Between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Voluntary Sector.
- The 2005 Jeux du Canada Summer Games Host Society was proactive in the development of a comprehensive strategy to ensure the Aboriginal community was fully involved with the Games. An Aboriginal Services Division was created and undertook a number of initiatives, including Aboriginal Awareness Training, Aboriginal Volunteer Strategy, First Nation Mentorship Program and a Tipi Village.
- The Aboriginal Volunteer Strategy was a key component and included a number of objectives:
  - To ensure a minimum of 10 per cent Aboriginal participation throughout the 2005 Canada Summer Games.
  - To mentor and place volunteers from the First Nations, Métis and/or the Inuit community on committees within each of the Games Divisions.
  - To build capacity in Aboriginal volunteers for future Games.
  - To have a commitment statement for the Games that Aboriginal volunteer/ representation was expected across the Divisions.
- The Mentorship Program was a partnership formed between the 2005 Host Society and the Gordon First Nation intended to have band members volunteer in order to gain experience and knowledge to carry forward to assist in the planning and staging of the 2006 First Nation Winter Games being hosted by their band.
- A separate successful initiative involved the recruitment of Aboriginal leaders to serve as part of the Team Saskatchewan mission staff.

- Team Saskatchewan does not require athletes, or coaches to self declare as part of the registration process, however individual sport bodies and coaches do assist in providing updates to the Chef de Mission regarding Aboriginal participants making final rosters.

Measurement Results

Saskatchewan has the highest rate of volunteerism in Canada with 54 per cent of Saskatchewan citizens aged 15 and older donating their time and efforts to a voluntary organization (Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating 2004). Engaging new volunteers to sustain volunteer participation and achievement is increasingly important as Saskatchewan's volunteer base ages.

While the 2004 Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating showed that across Canada the highest rates of volunteerism were among youth, this did not hold true in Saskatchewan. Research indicates that engaging youth in volunteer activities will lead to higher rates of voluntary participation in adulthood – more than one-third of young people who volunteer will extend this practice as adults. Strategies to increase engagement of youth in important developmental activities that will lead to higher rates of voluntary participation in adulthood are essential to maintaining Saskatchewan's high rate of volunteerism.

- As a result of effort towards meaningful inclusion of Aboriginal Peoples in the 2005 Canada Summer Games:
  - o A total of 461 registered Aboriginal volunteers were recruited; 12 of these served as non-sport venue representatives and 12 served as sport venue representatives.
  - o 200 members of the Gordon First Nation gained experience to help them in planning and hosting the 2006 First Nations Games.
  - o Of the 20 Team Saskatchewan mission staff, four were Aboriginal, including an assistant chef de mission.
  - o A total of six athletes/coaches were identified as Aboriginal.

Objective 3 – Sport, culture and recreation are increasingly significant contributors to the growth of the Saskatchewan economy

Saskatchewan has vibrant sport, culture and recreation sectors. Government's actions are geared toward helping to ensure its sustainability over the long term. This will be accomplished through innovation, collaboration and exposure to increasing numbers of residents and visitors.

Research in the field of urban planning has begun to recognize the importance of a strong base of cultural activity in the economic growth of communities. Richard Florida's Bohemian Index (the number of artists living in a community) and Diversity Index (the level of cultural diversity in a community) have begun to be recognized by planners and economists as important determinants of economic growth, particularly in knowledge sectors. A key priority, therefore, is to work with the arts and cultural sector to ensure its vitality and health with the goal of creating vibrant communities where people choose to live, work and raise families.

The work of the department will continue to include research related to the contributions of the sport, culture and recreation sectors to the Saskatchewan economy and the employment of their people.

Evidence shows that the sport, culture and recreation sectors have a significant impact on the financial health of the province through employment, tourism and other expenditures. In 2001, SaskCulture estimated that approximately 18,000 people in Saskatchewan were employed in culture-related industries. This includes over 800 visual artists and craftspeople served by over 20 commercial galleries; library workers; heritage centre employees; commercial employees such as architects and graphic artists; over 40 independent publishing companies covering literary, scholarly, educational, francophone and First Nations fields; more than 33 music recording studios and over 600 jobs a year in the film industry generating $40 million a year with 37 film production companies.

Key Results

- A report was completed to provide better insight into the role the film industry plays in the province's economy and to guide future decisions so that they will maximize the benefit of the film industry to the province. The department released a full review of the film industry in Saskatchewan and adjusted legislation, regulations, policies and programs in response to the findings of the review. As a result of a review of the film industry, legislative changes were introduced.
- Developers in the oil and gas sector, as well as other industrial sectors which require digging and excavation, benefited from a streamlined regulatory process. During 2005-06, the Land Developer's Screening Tool registered 33,000 uses, primarily from the oil and gas industry, resulting in 20 per cent fewer land locations requiring formal heritage screening by departmental officials compared to the previous year.
- The Province of Saskatchewan contributed over $3.1 million to the operations of the 2005 Jeux du Canada Summer Games as well as $2 million toward capital expenditures. This investment helped support an approximately $70 million injection into the local economies of Regina and Moose Jaw and the creation of about 75 positions during the peak of operations.
- Tourism is a vital contributor to the provincial economy, generating $1.4 billion in spending and creating more than 60,000 jobs. Sport tourism is an important component of the work in bringing people to the province. In 2005 a study was conducted through Events Saskatchewan to determine the estimated visitor expenditures of regional, national and international amateur sport events receiving funding from their provincial sport governing bodies in the years 2000-2004.
- A total of 4,300 athletes, artists, coaches and managers attended the 2005 Jeux du Canada Summer Games held in Regina, Moose Jaw and surrounding area, August 6-20, 2005. More than 18,300 different spectators attended the event, including over 12,000 from out of town. An economic impact assessment of the Canada Games was conducted by the Canadian Sport Tourism Alliance. The study shows the significant economic benefit that flows to a host community and province in addition to the social, cultural and community pride benefits.

Measurement Results

Recent statistics compiled in a study released in 2005 by Events Saskatchewan indicated that amateur sport events in communities throughout the province continue to benefit the economy. Visitor expenditures at major sporting events in the province topped $66 million between 2000-2004. The report indicates that an increasing number of major sporting events in the province contributed strongly to the economy. This report does not include the extensive number of Saskatchewan's centennial events, so this trend is expected to continue. These high calibre events have also created significant legacies for the province including new facilities and trained volunteers, which are expected to assist in attracting new events to the province in future years.

According to a study released by the Canadian Sports Tourism Alliance on June 12, 2006, the 2005 Jeux du Canada Summer Games that the province hosted in its centennial year generated over the three-year period leading up to the games:

- $101 million in total economic activity in Saskatchewan, $85.2 million in Regina. These totals resulted from the combined operations, capital and visitors spending.
- $41 million to the provincial GDP, including $32.3 million in Regina.
- $19.5 million in wages and salaries in Regina and $3.7 million paid through the rest of the province.
- 955 jobs including 793 in Regina and a further 162 in the rest of the province.
- $13.1 million in taxes to all levels of government - $6.5 million to the federal government, $5.2 million to the provincial government and $1.5 million to municipal governments ($1.2 million of this to Regina).

This economic impact from the games was in addition to the $3.2 million surplus which will be directed to the legacy program to further sport

and community development in the province. The legacy program will lever an additional $2.5 million from community partners.

Film production volumes are the total production budgets of films in Saskatchewan. Film productions register for Film Employment Tax Credits. In 2003-04 it was $39.9 million; in 2004-05 it was $64.7 million; and in 2005-06 it was $56.4 million.

Film industry employment tends to be itinerant so it's a challenge to determine employment numbers. During a 2004 review of the film industry, the department worked with an independent consultant to develop accurate mechanisms to estimate film industry employment. Using well-established Statistics Canada multipliers and an estimated average annual salary of $35,000, the department developed a formula to estimate the number of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs that exist in the industry. In 2003-04 there were 697 Full-Time Equivalent jobs; in 2004-05 there were 980; and in 2005-06 there were 843 FTE jobs.

Objective 4 – The identity of Saskatchewan people is informed by their knowledge of and pride in the province's history, geography, diversity and people

Royal Saskatchewan Museum:

In 1905 rancher Charles Nodding discovered an incised boulder in the Beaver Hills of southeastern Saskatchewan. His commitment to having it remain in the province and the eclectic interests of the Honourable W.R. Motherwell, Saskatchewan's first Minister of Agriculture, led to the establishment in 1906, of what would many years later become the Royal Saskatchewan Museum. Motherwell's inclusion of a princely $557.70 in the 1906 estimates "to secure and preserve natural history specimens and objects of ethnological interest" established the first provincial museum in the prairie provinces and succinctly set out the mandate of the modern institution.

Extensive planning in 2005 led to the delivery of a series of commemorative events and exhibits celebrating the museum's "100 years of Discovery" beginning early in 2006 with the opening of a new Dinosaur Mini Diorama on January 26. The opening was soon followed by the first of a series of four special Discovery Series programs. One program was a Humorous Look at the Weather on Groundhog Day. Several notable weather experts, including Premier Lorne Calvert, Regina Mayor Pat Fiaco and "the pig spleen man" amused and amazed the audience while an accompanying exhibit took a more serious look at our climate over the past millennia.

Special programming is planned to continue in 2006-07 with three additional Discovery Series programs and a Royal Saskatchewan Museum Centennial Week, July 15 to 22, 2006, featuring an alumni banquet, a parade, entertainment, field trips, and educational demonstrations.

Heritage:

Public participation in heritage protection (through identifying archaeological sites and designating heritage properties) provides a limited indicator of knowledge of history. This measure does not assess other facets of the objective or the connection between that knowledge and pride. Further work will be required to develop measurement strategies to assess these more complex relationships.

Centennial 2005:

The province's centennial provided the financial and communications support to numerous activities that increased the pride in and knowledge of Saskatchewan's history, geography, diversity and people.

The department supports Saskatchewan as a great place to live, work and raise a family. Our accomplishments are many, and our future is bright, and yet Saskatchewan people often downplay the province's attributes. Saskatchewan's centennial in 2005 was a unique opportunity to show pride in our accomplishments and to express confidence in ourselves, our communities and our future.

Key Results

- Implemented a recognition program to honour Saskatchewan's leaders through volunteerism.
- A review of the Western Development Museum was conducted as a first step in a broader heritage policy review.

During 2005-06, the Heritage Resources Branch undertook a number of special educational, promotional and conservation projects to help celebrate Saskatchewan's centennial and increase public appreciation and understanding of the province's heritage and history. The following initiatives were completed:

- A booklet entitled "Provincial Heritage Property – Celebrating Saskatchewan's Centennial" featuring descriptions and photographs of 40 historic sites and structures that are formally recognized and protected as Provincial Heritage Property under *The Saskatchewan's Heritage Property Act*.
- A brochure entitled "Historic Places: Celebrating 100 Years of Heart and Soul in Saskatchewan Communities" featuring heritage sites that are widely recognized as the religious, cultural, recreational, industrial, and social "heart" of the community.
- A (fold-out) "Roadmap" of Saskatchewan Archaeology (produced in partnership with the Saskatchewan Association of Professional Archaeologists) contains various information for educators, students, tourists and the general public on the province's rich and diverse archaeological heritage.
- A feature advertisement published in Saskatchewan's major newspapers, entitled "Saskatchewan's Heritage - Worth Promoting, Worth Protecting".
- Articles on various heritage topics contributed to and published in the Encyclopedia of Saskatchewan.
- Award ceremonies for winners of the 2005 Heritage Poster Contest for Saskatchewan Students, held at the Legislative Building in Regina, were hosted by the Lieutenant Governor and Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation.

As well, a record number of new historic sites were formally designated as Provincial Heritage Property, and their significance and value communicated to the public through media announcements and plaque unveilings. They included: the first Métis heritage site (Petite Ville, near Rostern), the oldest grain elevator in Canada (Lake of the Woods Elevator, Fleming), an example of modern heritage (the John Nugent Studio, Lumsden), and the first example of personal or movable property (the Codd Red Cross Flag, Regina), and the Legislative Building and Grounds (Regina).

The Saskatchewan 2005 Centennial Office initiated a marketing strategy to inform and mobilize Saskatchewan people about Saskatchewan Centennial 2005. A centennial homecoming package helped communities in their centennial planning, and a recognition program honoured Saskatchewan citizens during the centennial year.

The Saskatchewan Centennial 2005 spent $12.4 million (includes accommodation costs paid centrally) for centennial initiatives in the areas of recognitions, commemorations, community-based initiatives, promotions and activities that celebrated the contributions of First Nations and Métis people.

Centennial Highlights:

- Help Grow the Future program contributed 200,000 white spruce seedlings to schoolchildren in the province.
- Nearly half-a-million people took in the September 4 weekend provincewide celebrations in 15 communities across the province.
- Introduced a commemorative Canada Post postage stamp and quarter.
- Selected "Saskatchewan - We Love this Place!" as Saskatchewan's centennial song; was written by Stan Garchinski of Saskatoon.
- Awarded special honours to centenarians and babies born on Jan. 1, 2005 and Sept. 4, 2005.
- Allan Sapp's centennial exhibit "Through the Eyes of the Cree and Beyond" toured Saskatchewan and other Canadian provinces.

Measurement Results

- The centennial year was an opportunity to create pride and optimism in the province. In late 2005, the Saskatchewan Centennial 2005 Office commissioned a provincewide representative survey to gather feedback on the centennial celebrations. The survey concluded that the centennial was an overwhelming success based on the following indicators:

- 81 per cent of Saskatchewan residents felt centennial celebrations built pride in the province.
- 79 per cent of all respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the statement that Saskatchewan is a great place in which to live, work and do business.
- 68 per cent of residents feel positive about Saskatchewan and its future (up from 47 per cent in 2002).
- 76 per cent of all respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the overall centennial activities.
- 86 per cent of all respondents indicated it was important to them to continue forward the spirit of the centennial.

2005-06 Heritage Property reporting:

Archaeology sites: 20,805 (four per cent increase from 20,013 on January 1, 2003)
[March 31, 2006]

Municipal designations: 758 (six per cent increase from 717 on March 31, 2004)
[March 31, 2006]

Provincial designations: 44 (19 per cent increase from 37 on March 31, 2004)
[March 31, 2006]

Goal 2 – Saskatchewan people have the habits and skills needed for life success

Objective 1 – Youth have early leadership and work experience opportunities

The Provincial Youth Advisory Committee maintained a membership of 25 youth throughout the year and held regular meetings. Members engaged with government decision-makers and officials to incorporate a youth perspective into policy decisions.

The Provincial Youth Advisory Committee strengthened policy-making throughout government. Their youth-relevant advice assisted in the creation of strategies to address issues such as drug abuse, intergenerational awareness in workplaces and methods to form connections among Saskatchewan's youth through media such as SaskYouth.net.

In addition, members developed the plan for use of the profits from centennial merchandise sales that was earmarked for youth. The Saskatchewan Youth Project Awards, announced in spring 2006, will provide awards of $500 to $5,000 to do youth-led, youth-delivered projects for community benefit. Applications were invited until year end and will be adjudicated and funds will be awarded in 2006-07.

Saskatchewan's young people want to be actively involved in setting public agendas and in identifying meaningful solutions. Young people are seeking meaningful opportunities to be informed and to be heard through interaction with their communities and government on issues that affect them. Providing these opportunities will allow young people to develop volunteer and leadership experience and to develop their roles, rights and obligations as citizens.

Youth participation in their community provides opportunities for early skill development, quality employment and leadership. These are essential to building confidence and achieving life success.

Saskatchewan's youth are our province's natural advantage. Saskatchewan has a relatively large population of young people, especially a growing First Nations and Métis population, and our province needs their skills and vision now if we are to achieve our full potential.

The Youth Forum on Sustainability, a program of the Royal Saskatchewan Museum, provided 80 high school students with opportunities for leading local community initiatives in environmental, cultural, and social sustainability.

The forum continued to receive good support from community businesses and agencies with a sustainability focus with 19 workshops on a variety of topics being offered to participating students at sessions held on October 6 and November 2, 2005.

In May 2005, a group representing government, educators, and non-profit community organizations, several of whom had participated in the youth forum, met to establish the Saskatchewan Education for Sustainable Development working group. This group has been successful in obtaining funding from a variety of sources, including

Learning for Sustainable Futures and the Saskatchewan Council for International Co-operation, that will be used in part to establish Youth Forums for Sustainability beyond the Regina area. Through this avenue, Youth Forums will be initiated in Prince Albert and Humboldt and possibly other centres in October 2006.

Key Results

- The Provincial Youth Advisory Committee met six times in 2005-06, including one meeting with Cabinet and caucus. Major activities included consultations with:
  - o The Department of Community Resources and Employment on drug-addicted youth and Secure Care;
  - o Crown Investments Corporation on generational awareness in the workplace;
  - o The Department of Learning on the High School Engagement Symposium; and,
  - o The Public Service Commission on opportunities for youth employment in government.
- In addition, Provincial Youth Advisory Committee members discussed youth issues with ministers at a cabinet delegation meeting.
- The Provincial Youth Advisory Committee also launched the Saskatchewan Youth Project Awards, a program the committee had designed for youth from the profits of centennial merchandise sales that were earmarked for youth. Youth aged 14 and 29, can apply for funds from $500 to $5,000 for project ideas that will benefit their communities.
- Managed and maintained a database of interested youth for use in youth opportunity options (e.g. appointment of young people to Crown Corporation Boards under the Leaders for Tomorrow program). Increased the number of youth in database.
- Through the Centennial Student Employment Program, provided 818 career relevant jobs to students.
- Through the Green Team program placed 107 youth in term job opportunities that develop their environmental industry knowledge.

Measurement Results

The Centennial Student Employment Program is a significant component of the department's focus on youth. The program was established to provide students with meaningful employment that was related to their education and/or career choices. Approaching its fifth year, evaluation of the program allows the department to continually improve program elements to ensure we exceed objectives.

Factors that influence this measure include the job content and the strength of the mentoring relationship between employer and student. The department's primary role is to provide funding to various sectors as a job subsidy. The department has a moderate level of influence on this measure.

Annual survey questions are:

Q. Does your job relate to your current field of studies?

A. 85 per cent of students agreed or somewhat agreed.

Q. Does your job relate to your future career goals?

A. 89 per cent of students agreed or somewhat agreed.

Objective 2 – First Nations and Métis children and youth participate fully in sport, culture and recreation activities

Culture, Youth and Recreation is committed to ensuring that the delivery of sport, culture and recreation opportunities are accessible to all children and youth in the province. To achieve this goal, attention is focused on areas of the population where engagement and delivery of the system is not as strong. Both the Commission on First Nations and Métis Peoples and Justice Reform, and public consultations on the government Strategy for Métis and Off-Reserve First Nations People, have identified a growing sense of urgency around issues affecting the health and well-being of First Nations and Métis youth.

Culture, recreation and sport programs have shown promise in minimizing risk factors and improving health, academic performance, lifestyle choices and successful job attachment. Both the

Commission and First Nations and Métis leaders have identified sport, culture and recreation programming as a priority.

First Nations and Métis leaders and other stakeholders have expressed concern about low participation of First Nations and Métis people and organizations in lottery-funded sport, culture and recreation activities. The lottery-funded system provides sport, culture and recreation development opportunities for all Saskatchewan people, including First Nations and Métis children and youth. The Community Initiatives Fund has also invested in programs to build capacity and leadership among First Nations and Métis people through the Aboriginal Participation Initiative. Given the investment in First Nations and Métis programs and services in the sport, culture and recreation delivery system so far, it is important for the Department to understand the extent of First Nations and Métis participation that is being achieved as a result of these efforts.

The department renewed a three-year agreement with the Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund to facilitate the delivery of sport, culture and recreation programs and services. A key element of the new agreement is the establishment of measurable objectives for the participation of First Nations and Métis children in lottery-funded sport, culture and recreation.

Key Results

- Agreed with lottery partners to several new initiatives in a three-year lottery licence fee agreement aimed at increasing the participation of First Nations and Métis people in lottery-funded sport, culture and recreation activities. Including:
  - o Investing a minimum of $650,000 over three years in the Aboriginal Excellence Grant Program;
  - o Developing and assisting in the implementation of a comprehensive province-wide plan for Aboriginal coaching certification and officials' certification;
  - o Establishing a First Nations and Métis Advisory Circle to guide SaskCulture on First Nations and Métis cultural engagement; and developing and implementing the Aboriginal Summer Program for Youth in Recreation.
- Through the Sport Match Program, tested approximately 400 students, including over 200 First Nation and Métis students.
- Worked with Sask Sport Inc., as the managing agency and other partners such as Saskatchewan Learning, Saskatchewan *in motion* and the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association, and implemented the "Building Future Champions" program. The goal was to expand capacity in the mainstream and Aboriginal sport system through the "Building Future Champions" program, to help increase sport skill and physical activity levels in elementary and high school children.
- Developed four project charters developed under the Games Management Mentoring Program: Aboriginal Volunteer/Marketing Program, Aboriginal Awareness Training, the Tipi Village and the Diversity in Sport Agreement.
- Formed partnership with the Gordon's First Nations to recruit and train 200 Aboriginal volunteers for the 2005 Canada Summer Games.
- Sask Sport Inc., the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and Métis partners are the lead in overseeing the Aboriginal Excellence Initiative. Approved Phase I grant applications and sport plans.

Measurement Results

Measurement under development.

Objective 3 - Saskatchewan people understand the value of physical activity and receive mental and physical health benefits acquired through regular participation

Sport, physical activity and recreation assist Saskatchewan residents of all ages achieve physical, social and emotional well-being and live full and meaningful lives.

Physical activity is important throughout all stages of life. Regular participation in physical activity promotes healthier and more positive communities. Activity improves fitness, builds stronger bones and muscles, improves balance and increases independence within aging

populations. It also contributes to the prevention of many health conditions, such as diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular disease, colon cancer, osteoporosis, and mental heath conditions such as depression.

Despite the significant contribution of physical activity to well-being, nearly half (47.8 per cent) of all Saskatchewan people over the age of 12 are not physically active enough to attain these health benefits. Saskatchewan is slightly below the national average of 51 per cent and ranks sixth across the country in terms of percentage of people who are physically active enough. Studies consistently find that physical activity declines with age and that men are generally more active than women.

One underlying objective of the department is to see an increase in the physical activity levels of the people of Saskatchewan. In order to achieve this objective, a preliminary step is to ensure that people are motivated to pursue the benefits of physical activity. The Saskatchewan *in motion* program is designed to ensure that people have the information and motivation to make good choices for their own physical activity. The best indicator of whether or not people have experienced a change in their understanding of the value of physical activity is a change in their physical activity behaviour. Further consideration will be given to an elaboration of this measure (to include some of the more motivational facets of physical activity) as the measurement strategy of the department evolves.

Key Results

Physical activity is continuing to increase, but remains a concern in certain population groups. An increase in physical activity has many health and social benefits such as improved quality of life and decreased health care costs.

In 2003, 47 per cent of Saskatchewan people were physically active according to Statistics Canada's Canadian Community Health Survey.

1997 – 38 per cent 1998 – 43 per cent

2000 – 44 per cent 2003 – 47 per cent

In the third year of the *in motion* strategy, physical activity rates have continued to improve. Currently 152 communities, 473 workplaces, 370 schools and numerous individuals, organizations and groups have joined the movement.

Measurement Results

Saskatchewan *in motion* released the results of a provincewide survey in July 2005 that indicated the levels of physical activity in the province were beginning to increase. Adults and children are becoming more active, although the number of youth aged 13-19 who are active enough for optimal health benefits continues to decline.

The 2005 survey was compared to a baseline study conducted in 2003.

Survey results were:

- 46 per cent of adult residents and 71 per cent children aged 5-12 are considered insufficiently active for optimal health benefits according to federal guidelines. This compares favourably to the previous survey which indicated 52 per cent of adults and 77 per cent of children were considered physically inactive.
- Women in Saskatchewan are more likely to be physically inactive (52 per cent) than men (38 per cent). In the previous survey, 59 per cent of women and 44 per cent of men were considered physically inactive.
- 73 per cent of youth aged 13 to 19 are considered insufficiently active for optimal health benefits according to federal guidelines. This is an increase from 68 per cent two years ago.
- Females aged 13 to 19 are more physically inactive (87 per cent) compared to young males (61 per cent). This compares to 83 per cent of females and 57 per cent of males in the same category two years ago. As well, girls aged 5 to 12 are more physically inactive (77 per cent) than young boys (66 per cent). This compares to 86 per cent of girls and 68 per cent of boys in the same category two years ago.
- Adults aged 65 years and over are the least active, with 61 per cent not receiving health benefits as a result of their activity levels. Two years ago, more than two-thirds of adults aged 65 years and over were in the same category.

Goal 3 – Programs and infrastructure are sustainable, accountable and responsive to public needs

Objective 1 – Sport, culture and recreation infrastructure is sustainable

Sport, culture and recreation infrastructure is comprised of the network of organizations and individuals who develop and deliver sport, culture and recreation programs as well as the physical "bricks and mortar" facilities required to house these activities.

Many of Saskatchewan's sport and recreation facilities were constructed in tribute to Canada's centennial in 1967 and are now at or nearing the end of their useful life. Developing an overall plan for a sustainable strategy to replace or renovate some of these facilities is complicated because it involves both capital investment and operating cost issues. Increasing operating costs and demographic shifts means that sustainability is a key challenge even for new facilities. As for capital investment, while these facilities are a municipal responsibility, traditionally there has been an expectation of significant cost-sharing with provincial and federal governments on large-scale capital renewal.

Measurement of this objective will be complex in that there are multiple facets to consider (both the quality and quantity of volunteer participation; the impact of volunteer participation on the sustainability of existing organizations and delivery systems in sport, culture and recreation; the viability of physical infrastructure given dramatic shifts in population within the province, etc.).

Key Results

- 127 communities across the province received Centennial Facilities Grants. A total of $4.4 million was provided through this program. Examples:
  - Nipawin – New Library/Art Gallery; $100,000
  - Swift Current – Renovations to the Civic Centre; $100,000
  - Spiritwood – New curling rink and bowling alley; $59,600
  - Wadena – New Community Centre; $100,000
  - Redvers – Renovations to the Recreation Centre; $59,600
- The department began a review process with our partners to find concrete, practical ways to better plan and manage the operation and maintenance of sport, culture and recreation facilities.
- The department began a national effort to review infrastructure needs and investigate funding alternatives to meet physical recreation infrastructure needs.
- The department completed a review of the Lottery System and negotiated a new three-year licence agreement.
- The department completed a review of the Community Initiatives Fund and developed and prepared to implement the new two-year distribution plan in Spring 2006.
- The Globe Theatre received $533,000 from the government in September 2005 to help fund its major renovation to the historic Prince Edward Building on the Frederick W. Hill Mall in downtown Regina. Over the past seven years, attendance at main stage productions at the Globe Theatre has doubled from 30,000 in 1997-98 to 60,000 in 2004-05. Increased attendance has resulted in larger operating budgets and staff complement. One of the province's major professional theatres, Persephone Theatre in Saskatoon, received a $2.5 million capital contribution from the province in March 2006. The provincial commitment went towards the capital costs associated with the planned new facility located in the River Landing Development in the city's south downtown.

Measurement Results

Measurement under development.

2005-06 Financial Results

In 2005-06, department spending in the areas of culture, youth, recreation and heritage totaled $62.622 million. The 2005-06 budget for the department was $57.186 million resulting in an over expenditure of $5.436 million. The department received funding of $7.282 million through the Supplementary Estimates in November 2005 and Special Warrant funding of $1.212 million in February 2006.

The department's actual revenue for the 2005-06 fiscal year was $8.817 million. The 2005-06 budgeted revenue was $13.865 million, resulting in a $5.048 million variance of actual from budget.

Expenditure Statement 2005-2006

Summary of Expenditures

The following table outlines information on actual and budgeted expenditures by subvote and subprogram. Variance explanations are provided for all variances that are greater than $100,000.

in thousands of dollars

Subvote/Subprogram	*Original Estimate*	*Actual Expenditure*	*Variance Over/(Under)*
Central Management and Services			
Executive Management	653	616	(37)
Central Services	929	967	38
Accommodation Services	5,269	5,265	(4)
Subvote Total	**6,851**	**6,848**	**(3)**
Culture			
Culture Operations Support	711	3,872	3,161[1]
Centennial 2005 Office	8,529	12,319	3,790[2]
Saskatchewan Arts Board	5,284	5,284	0
SaskFILM	900	900	0
Film Employment Tax Credit	8,900	7,257	(1,643)[3]
Cultural Industries Development	300	300	0
Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts	425	425	0
Subvote Total	**25,049**	**30,357**	**5,308**
Recreation	***780***	***874***	***94***
Heritage			
Heritage Operations Support	1,319	1,192	(127)[4]
Royal Saskatchewan Museum	1,733	1,823	90
Western Development Museum	2,820	2,820	0

in thousands of dollars

Subvote/ Subprogram	*Original Estimate*	*Actual Expenditure*	*Variance Over/(Under)*
Wanuskewin Heritage Park	500	500	0
Saskatchewan Science Centre	550	550	0
Saskatchewan Archives Board	3,372	3,372	0
Subvote Total	**10,294**	**10,257**	**(37)**
Policy and Youth			
Youth Services	335	242	(93)
Youth Employment	2,419	2,365	(54)
Lottery and Community Initiatives Stewardship	346	343	(3)
Premier's Voluntary Sector	175	78	(97)
Subvote Total	**3,275**	**3,028**	**(247)**
Community Initiatives Fund	***5,800***	***5,571***	***(229)***[5]
Saskatchewan Communications Network	***5,137***	***5,687***	***550***[6]
Subtotal	***57,186***	***62,622***	***5,436***
Supplementary Estimates	7,282	0	7,282
Special Warrants	1,212	0	1,212
Total Appropriation	**65,680**	**62,622**	**(3,058)**
Capital Acquisitions	**0**	**0**	**0**
Supplementary Capital Estimates	**0**	**0**	**0**
Amortization	**20**	**40**	**20**
TOTAL EXPENSE	**65,700**	**62,662**	**(3,038)**[7]

Explanations of Special Warrants and Major Variances

[1] Variance is mainly due to funding for grants to the Persephone and Globe theatres.

[2] Variance is a result of carry-over costs from 2004-05 for Saskatchewan's 2005 centennial commitments.

[3] Variance is due to a lower than expected dollar value of Film Employment Tax Credits.

[4] Actual cost for the Historic Places Initiative was less than originally budgeted and accommodation costs for the Historic Places Initiative are budgeted here, but paid out of the Accommodation Services subprogram.

[5] Variance is a result of lower than expected casino profits from the Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation.

[6] Increased funding for SCN to purchase additional programming inventory.

[7] Combined funding provided through the Supplementary Estimates and Special Warrant exceeded the final actual expenditures for the department. This is mainly due to tax credits issued under the Film Employment Tax Credit Program being less than expected and the final expenditures for the centennial being less than expected.

Revenue Statement 2005-2006

Summary of Revenues

The department collects revenue relating to the lottery licence fee as well as funding from the federal government under Federal Provincial Agreements such as the Canada-Saskatchewan Historic Places Initiative and the Building Future Champions Program. All revenue collected is deposited in the General Revenue Fund. A summary of the department's 2005-06 budgeted revenue compared to actual revenue is presented below. Variance explanations are provided for all variances that are greater than $100,000.

in thousands of dollars

Revenue Category	*Original Estimate*	*Actual Revenue*	*Variance Over(Under)*
Other Own-source Revenue			
Other Licenses and Permits	13,025	6,678	(6,347)[1]
Other	0	1,264	1,264[2]
Subtotal	**13,025**	**7,942**	**(5,083)**
Transfers from the Federal Government	***840***	***875***	***35***
TOTAL REVENUE	**13,865**	**8,817**	**(5,048)**

Explanations of Major Variances

[1] Variance is mainly the result of a reduction in the lottery license fee from 9.5 per cent to 5 per cent in 2005/06.

[2] Variance is mainly a result of revenue from centennial license plates and merchandise not originally budgeted for and expected rental revenue from SaskFilm for their offices and the Canada-Saskatchewan Production Studios that was previously paid to the Department of Property Management.

Where to Obtain Additional Information

Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation depends on effective communication with its key partners in the community and within the government to achieve its mandate. This report offers an overview of where we are concentrating our resources, and why. You may have questions related to the information in this report, or about other programs, initiatives or issues within the jurisdiction of the department.

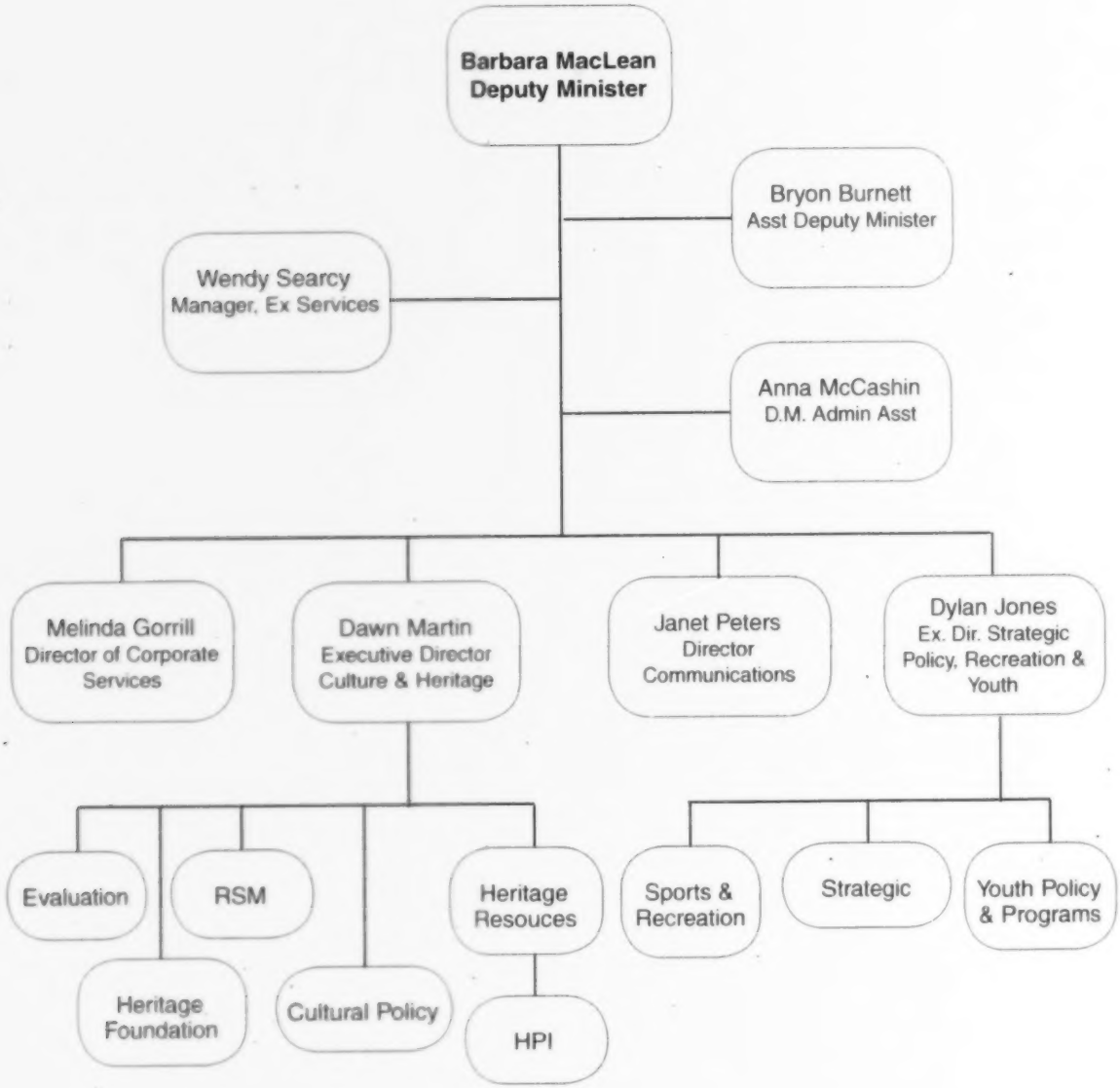
If you have questions or would like to give us feedback on our work, please get in touch with us either through Culture, Youth and Recreation's website at www.cyr.gov.sk.ca or by e-mailing us at info@cyr.gov.sk.ca or by calling (306) 787-5729.

The department's youth portal website can be found at www.saskyouth.net. Check it out – and keep it bookmarked.

For information specific to Royal Saskatchewan Museum programming, please call (306) 787-2815 or (306) 787-2816, or check the website at www.royalsaskmuseum.ca. If you would like to e-mail the Royal Saskatchewan Museum, the e-mail address is info@royalsaskmuseum.ca.

Appendix A

Organizational Chart (as of March 31, 2006)



Appendix B

Department Legislation

Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation is responsible for the following legislation. You can view and download the acts and related regulations at the Government of Saskatchewan Queen's Printer website at www.qp.gov.sk.ca:

The Archives Act, 2004
The Arts Board Act, 1997
The Communications Network Corporations Act
The Culture and Recreation Act, 1993
The Doukhobors of Canada C.C.U.B. Trust Fund Act
The Film Employment Tax Credit Act
The Heritage Property Act
The Historic Properties Initiative Act
The Holocaust Memorial Day Act
The Interprovincial Lotteries Act, 1984
The Jean-Louis Légare Act/Loi sur Jean-Louis Légare
The Multiculturalism Act
The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts Act
The Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation Act – Part IV Community Initiatives Fund
The Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation Act
The Status of the Artist Act
The Tartan Day Act
The Wanuskewin Heritage Park Act
The Western Development Museum Act